The Front Center Airbag



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The Front Center Airbag



Agenda

- Technology Development and Description
- Deployment Mechanization
- Performance Evaluation Overview
- Field Data Overview
- The Single Driver Occupant Field Data And In-Position Performance
- Two Front Occupants Field Data And In-Position Performance
- Summary





- The Front Center Airbag
 (which deploys from the front driver seat) was jointly developed by GM and Takata.
- Five joint GM-Takata module patent applications are in process.
- This technology is being implemented on GM's 2013
 Midsize Crossover Vehicles.

Technology Development









Technology Description





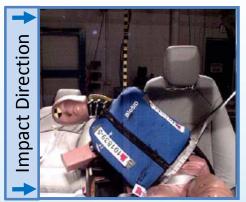




- The Front Center Airbag deploys out of the seat in a similar manner to an outboard side airbag with the following unique construction:
 - Filled tubular "Figure 8" shape that resists lateral bending
 - External upper and lower tethers to curve the cushion toward the driver
 - Large inflated region adjacent the occupant's head
 - Sealed unvented cushion for extended restraint (approximately ½ of peak pressure at 5 sec.)
 - Additional proprietary internal construction and seat mounting technologies.

Deployment Mechanization

Passenger Side (Far Side) Impact



No Airbag



Front Center Airbag
- Provides Restraint

Driver Side (Near Side) Impact



No Airbag



Front Center Airbag
- Provides Cushioning

- This technology activates in impacts above the deployment threshold for one or two front occupants:
 - Passenger side impacts
 - Driver side impacts
 - Rollovers (extended cushion stand time)
- The Front Center Airbag does not deploy in front and rear impacts.

Rollover



First Known Deployment In The Field



2013 GMC Acadia

- Near side impact from a vehicle running a stop sign.
- Impact followed by a rollover
- The Front Center Airbag and both roof rail airbags deployed.
- The GM employee was fine and after crawling out of his vehicle, assisted the driver that crashed into him until the emergency medical technicians arrived.

Performance Evaluations

- GM conducted evaluations for a broad range of potential occupant exposures:
 - In-position far side impacts
 - In-position near side impacts
 - Rollovers
 - Deployments with the arm, head, and torso in proximity to the airbag
 - Deployments with a rear facing child seat in proximity to the airbag



Front Occupant Field Data

Data from two NHTSA sources analyzed*

FARS – Fatal Analysis Reporting System

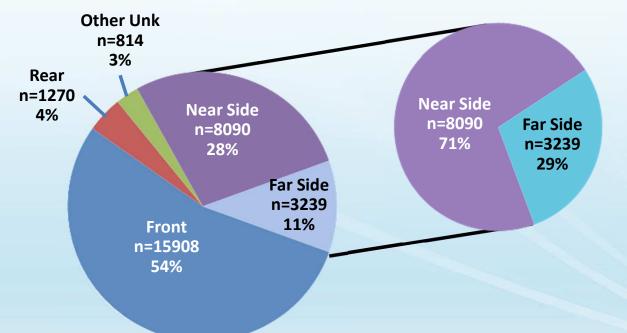
A national census of fatalities

NASS-CDS – National Automotive Sampling System – Crashworthiness Data System

- A sampling of approximately 4,000 to 5,000 crashes annually, with detailed investigation
- GM engineers conducted in-depth case reviews and determined the primary injury contact sources**

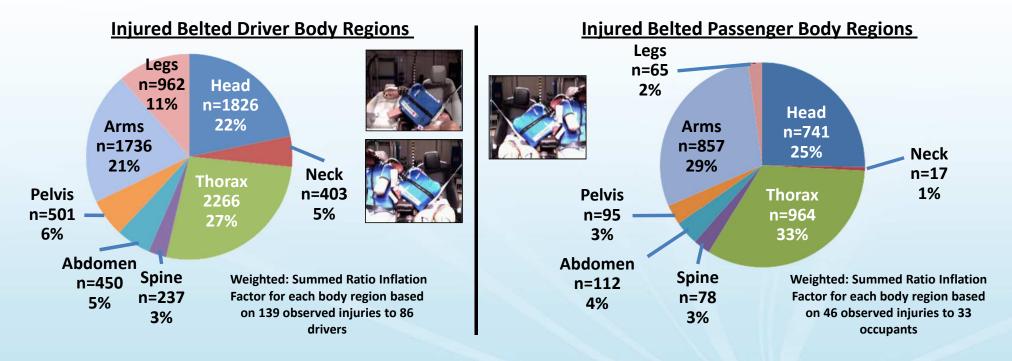
Front Occupant Field Data - FARS

Belted Front Occupant Fatalities In Non-Rollover Crashes*



- 11% of belted outboard front occupant fatalities in non-rollover events occur to a far side occupant in a side impact.
- This is 29% of the fatalities in non-rollover side impacts.

Front Occupant Far Side Impact Field Data*



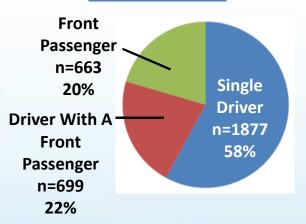
The head and thorax combined are the most frequently injured body regions.

The Front Center Airbag

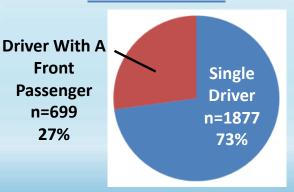


The Single Driver Occupant –
 Field Data And In-Position Performance

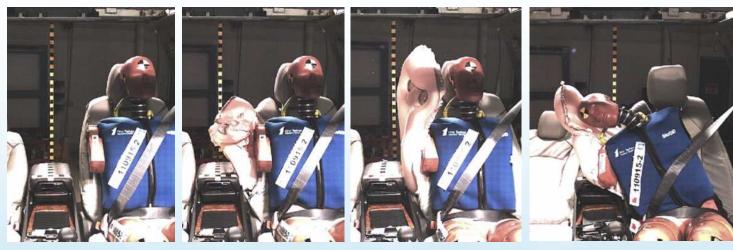
<u>Fatalities In Non-Rollover</u> Crashes – FARS*



Belted Driver Occupant Far Side
Fatalities In Non-Rollover
Crashes – FARS*



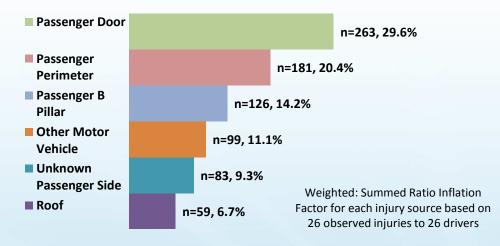
The Single Driver Occupant



- 58% of the front occupant fatalities and 73% of the driver fatalities in far side impacts are to a single driver occupant.
- The Front Center Airbag provides <u>restraint</u> in this type of side impact to reduce cross-vehicle occupant movement.

*2004 – 2009, 1999 model year and newer vehicles

Driver Head Injury Without Passenger Present*



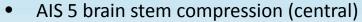


*Per NASS-CDS data analysis, 6 most frequent injury sources

Example Case Of A Driver Head Injury Attributed To The Far Side

Door (2009-11-22-V01)





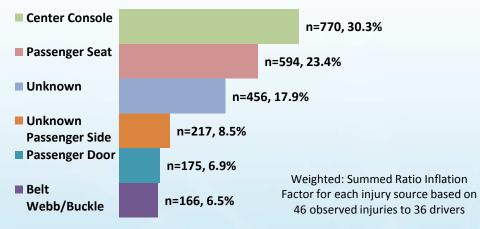
- Single occupant, fatality with 19 coded injuries
- Contact marks on door identified with yellow tape





Driver Torso Injury Without Passenger Present*

(Thorax, Spine, Abdomen, & Pelvis)





*Per NASS-CDS data analysis, 6 most frequent injury sources

Example Case Of Driver Torso Injuries Attributed To The Center

Console (2007-47-164-V01)







- AIS 3 lumbar spine fracture (L4) and AIS3 pelvis fracture (right), both attributed to the center console
- Single occupant

Example Case Of A Driver Torso Injury Attributed To The Center Console (2008-75-240-V01)







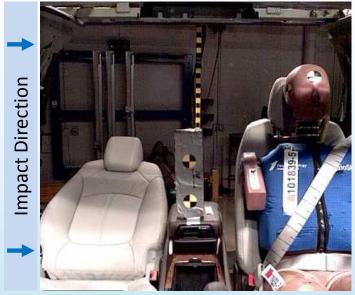
- AIS 4 lung contusion attributed to the center console.
- Numerous upper body and head injuries (AIS 5 to AIS3).
- Two front occupants present.

20 mph (32 kph) Oblique Pole Test





Passenger Side Pole Test
Simulated on a Sled Without
Intrusion



No Airbag

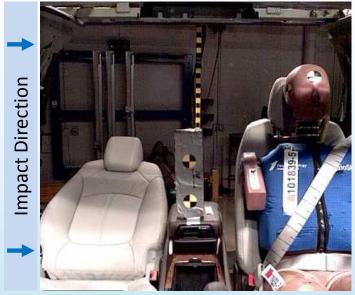


Front Center Airbag

Seat Centerline



Pole Intrusion



No Airbag

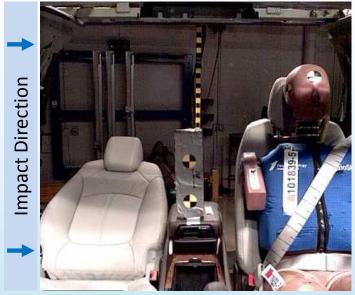


Front Center Airbag

Seat Centerline



Pole Intrusion



No Airbag

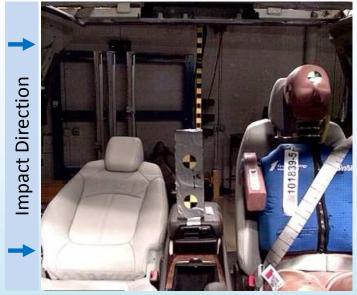


Front Center Airbag

Seat Centerline



Pole Intrusion



No Airbag

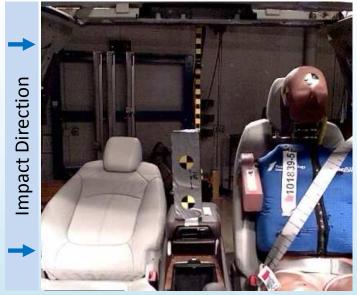


Front Center Airbag

Seat Centerline



Pole Intrusion



No Airbag

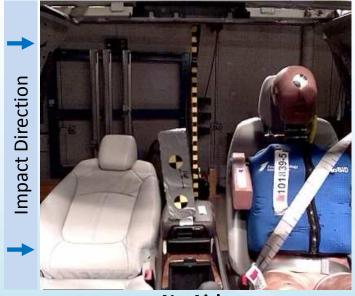


Front Center Airbag

Seat Centerline



Pole Intrusion



No Airbag

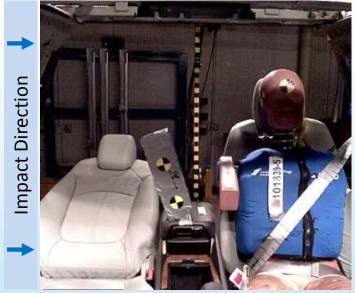


Front Center Airbag

Seat Centerline



Pole Intrusion



No Airbag

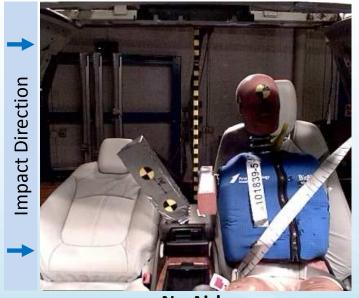


Front Center Airbag

Seat Centerline



Pole Intrusion



No Airbag

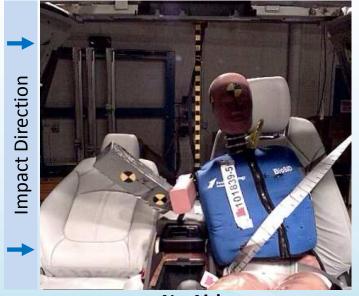


Front Center Airbag

Seat Centerline



Pole Intrusion



No Airbag

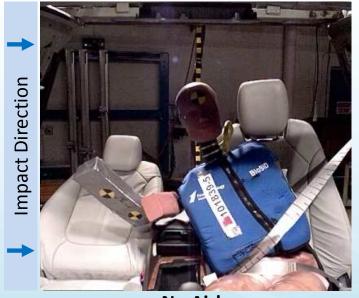


Front Center Airbag

Seat Centerline



Pole Intrusion



No Airbag



Front Center Airbag

Seat

Centerline

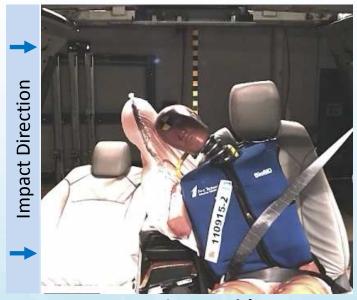
Front Center Airbag reduces cross-vehicle



Pole Intrusion



No Airbag



Front Center Airbag

Seat Centerline



Pole Intrusion



No Airbag



Front Center Airbag

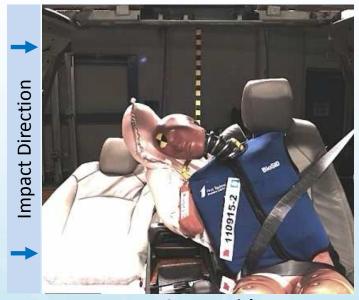
Seat Centerline



Pole Intrusion



No Airbag

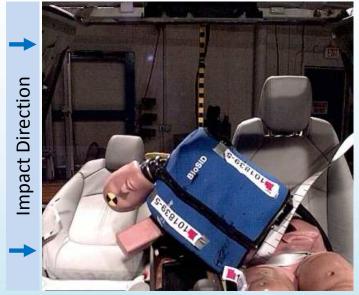


Front Center Airbag

Seat Centerline



Pole Intrusion



No Airbag

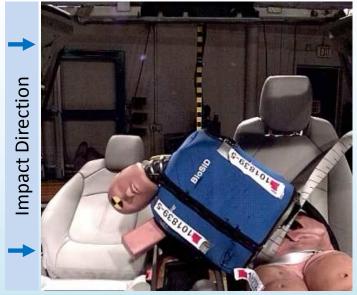


Front Center Airbag

Seat Centerline



Pole Intrusion



No Airbag



Front Center Airbag

Seat Centerline



Pole Intrusion



No Airbag



Front Center Airbag

Seat Centerline



Pole Intrusion



No Airbag



Front Center Airbag

Seat Centerline



Pole Intrusion



No Airbag



Front Center Airbag

Seat Centerline



Pole Intrusion



No Airbag



Front Center Airbag

Seat Centerline



Pole Intrusion



No Airbag



Front Center Airbag

Seat Centerline



Pole Intrusion



No Airbag



Front Center Airbag

Seat Centerline



Pole Intrusion

The Front Center Airbag

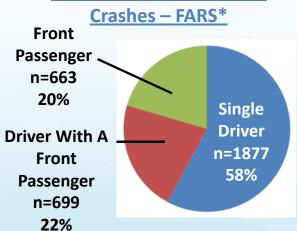


Two Front Occupants –
 Field Data And In-Position Performance

Two Front Occupants

Fatalities In Non-Rollover

Crashes – FARS*



- 42% of the far side fatalities are to a front occupant that has a second adjacent occupant present.
- The Front Center Airbag can provide <u>cushioning</u> between the driver and the passenger.
- Both occupants can benefit from this single airbag.





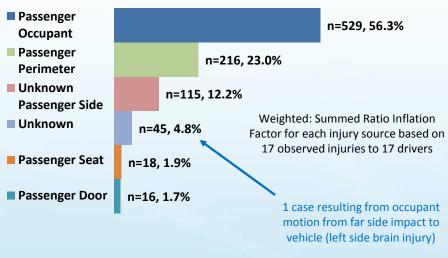






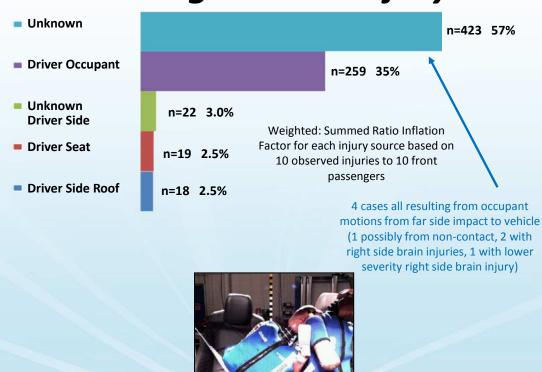
*2004 – 2009, 1999 model year and newer vehicles

Driver Head Injury When Passenger Present*





Passenger Head Injury*



*Per NASS-CDS data analysis, 6 most frequent injury sources

Example Case Of A Driver Head Injury Attributed To The Passenger Occupant (2007-50-59-V01)



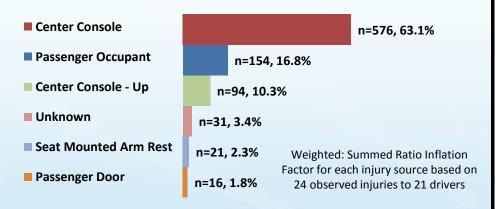




- AIS 4 cerebrum hemotoma /hemorrhage (right) attributed to other occupant.
- AIS 4 rib fractures with hemo/pneumothorax (right) attributed to center console.

Driver Torso Injury When Passenger Present*

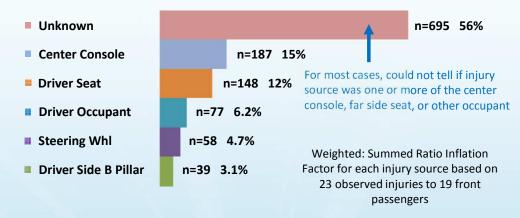
(Thorax, Spine, Abdomen, & Pelvis)





Passenger Torso Injury*

(Thorax, Spine, Abdomen, & Pelvis)





*Per NASS-CDS data analysis, 6 most frequent injury sources

Example Case Of A Driver Torso Injury Attributed To The Passenger Occupant (2005-09-072-V01)



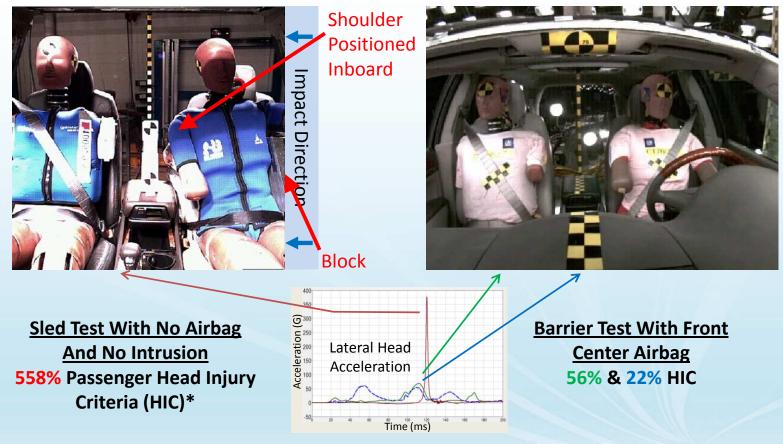
- AIS 3 rib fractures, flail chest (right) attributed to the passenger occupant.
- AIS 3 lung contusion (right) attributed to the passenger occupant.
- Passenger occupant has an AIS 3 head injury (left) attributed to the driver occupant.

20 mph (32 kph) FMVSS-214 Oblique Pole Test



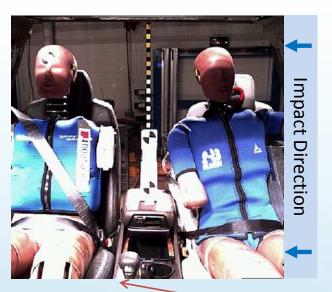


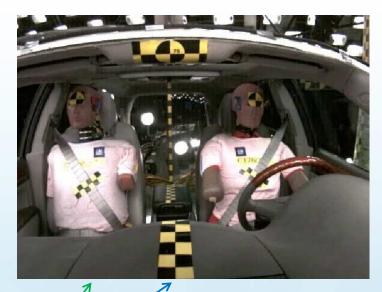
Driver Side Pole Test



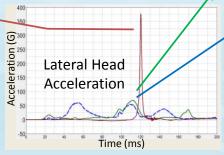
• The Front Center Airbag provides cushioning from injury sources.

*558% HIC = 99+% risk of skull fracture / serious brain injury

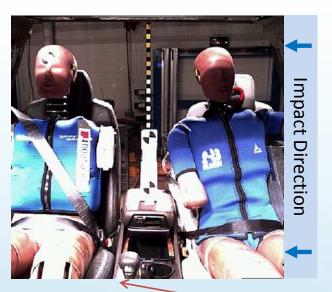


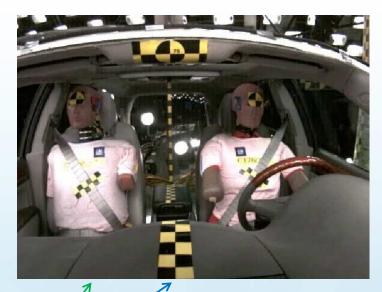


Sled Test With No Airbag
And No Intrusion
558% Passenger Head Injury
Criteria (HIC)*

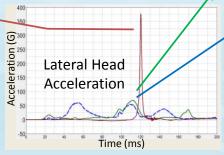


<u>Center Airbag</u>
56% & 22% HIC

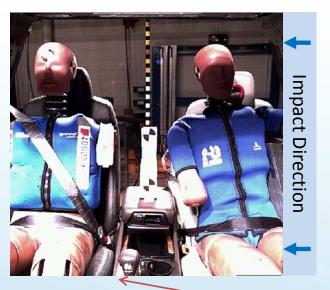




Sled Test With No Airbag
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558% Passenger Head Injury
Criteria (HIC)*

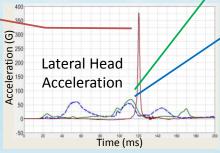


<u>Center Airbag</u>
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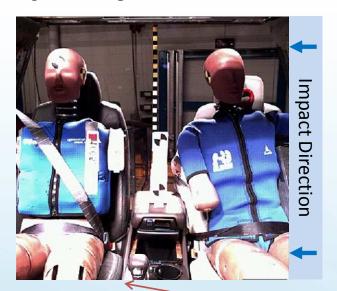




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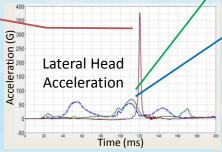


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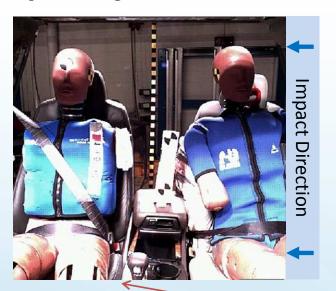




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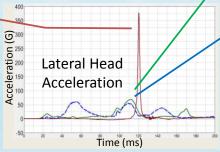


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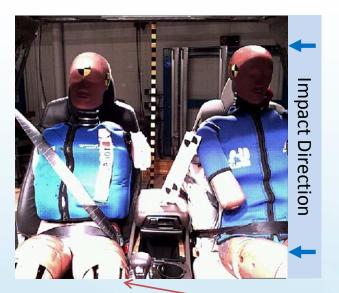




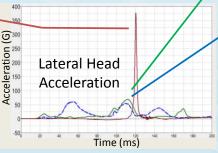
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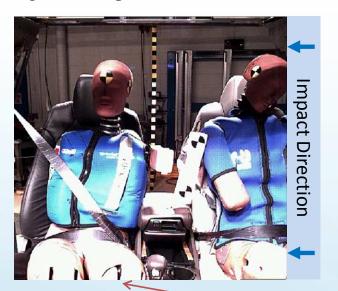
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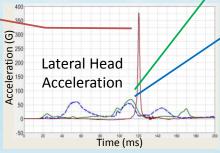


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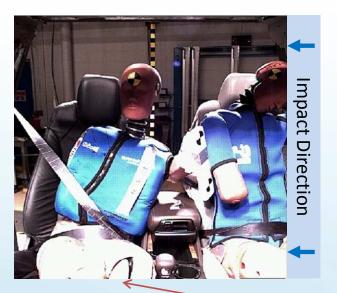




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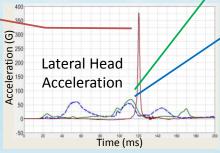


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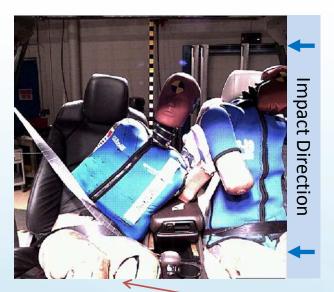




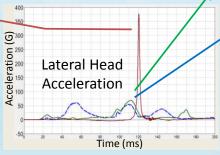
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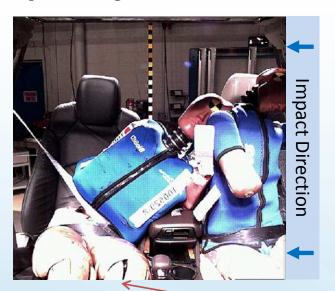
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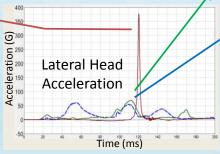


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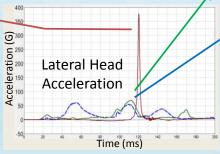


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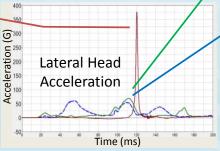
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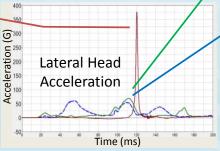
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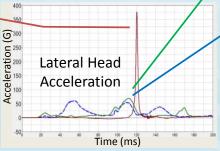
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<u>Center Airbag</u>
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Summary

- Based on extensive component, subsystem, and vehicle level testing / analysis, the Front Center Airbag has the potential to address many field injuries.
- Significant engineering effort has been undertaken by GM and Takata to minimize inflation induced injury risk during deployment.
- This technology is being implemented on the 2013 Buick Enclave, GMC Acadia, and Chevrolet Traverse.

